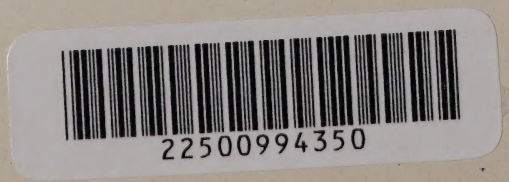
Royal/29 Hist. Coll

The Royal London Homœopathic Hospital

Centenary

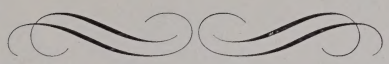
1849-1949

WELLCOME
LIBRARY
Pam (H)
20/24/29



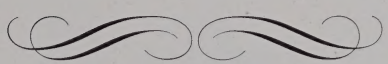
The Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital

Great Ormond Street · London



1849 - 1949

This Special Centenary Brochure, containing a short history of the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital has been specially prepared for the Centenary Reception held on November 2nd, 1949. It is presented by The Homoeopathic Research & Educational Trust.



Dedicated to

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN

Founder of the Homoeopathic System of Medicine

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Patron of the Hospital

WELLCOME LIBRARY INSTITUTE

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The Chairman,

The Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital.

I have now been personally associated with The Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital for a quarter of a century and am therefore especially glad to join in the celebrations of the Hospital's centenary. To all connected with it I send my sincere congratulations, with the earnest hope that it may long maintain its record of achievement.

GEORGE R.

November, 1949

THE history of THE ROYAL LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL is one of individuals more than of bricks and mortar.

The hospital, which first opened its doors at 32 Golden Square, London, W.C. was founded by Dr. Frederick Foster Quin in October, 1849, twenty-one years after he had first introduced Homœopathy to England. This eminent physician who became a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh University at the early age of 21, was appointed Physician to Napoleon in St. Helena, only to learn on embarkation that his patient had died. He became physician to Prince Leopold, later King of the Belgians—Queen Victoria's beloved Uncle Leopold—and subsequently also to the Duchess of Cambridge. Quin, travelling with his prince, first learned of Homœopathy in Italy and fired with curiosity, spent a year studying with Hahnemann himself in Paris. Returning to England imbued with enthusiasm for the principle of *similia similibus curentur* and moving in the very highest circles, Quin became the most talked of physician of his day. He was a brilliant raconteur, a master of four languages, famous for his wit and charm and he was soon surrounded by many physicians who sometimes incurred his wrath by their exuberant zeal — which frequently led them into trouble with the more conservative members of their profession.

During this same period Paul Curie (grandfather of the Curie who discovered radium) was brought to London by a rich merchant who was anxious that his wife should have the benefit of the new therapy and who introduced Curie so successfully that he remained in London to practice for many years.

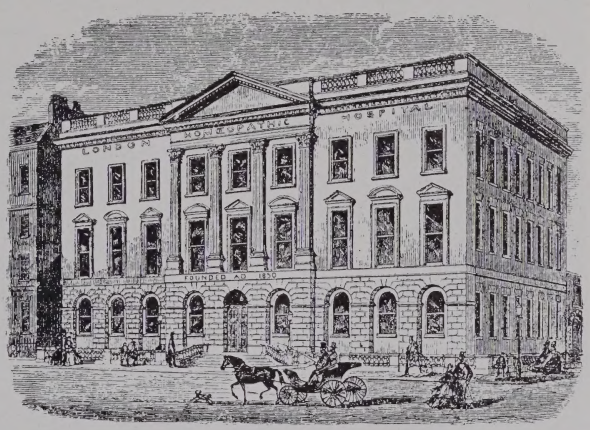
These were, indeed, great days for Homœopathy in London. The very first Annual Report issued in 1851 shows that 156 In-patients and 1,547 Out-patients were treated during that year. An outbreak of Cholera (supposed to be due to water from the

The Hospital as it was in Golden Square* 1850-1859. *It had then* 25 *beds.

notorious Broad Street Pump in the Parish of St. James's, Westminster), took place in 1854 and the statistics of the patients treated at the little Homœopathic Hospital were so striking (only 16.4 per cent. deaths against the average of 51.8 of other hospitals) that an attempt was made by the orthodox school to suppress them. The matter was raised by Lord Grosvenor in the House of Commons and the returns containing the figures of the Homœopathic Hospital were ordered to be printed in a Parliamentary paper which can be seen to this day.

Despite this rebuff, traditionalism endeavoured to strike another blow at Homœopathy in 1858 when an Act regulating the practice of medicine was before the House. Lord Ebury had to intervene in the Lords to expunge a clause which would have made the practice of Homœopathy impossible. Another clause was prepared making it illegal for any Examining Body to disqualify students because of adherence to any particular theory of medicine.

In spite of these difficulties the progress of the hospital made it necessary to acquire larger premises, and in 1859 (only nine years after its foundation) three freehold houses, Nos. 50, 51 and 52 Great Ormond Street, were purchased for £5,600 and, after conversion, the new hospital was opened by Lord Ebury (formerly the Lord Grosvenor of cholera statistic fame), on 12th May 1859.

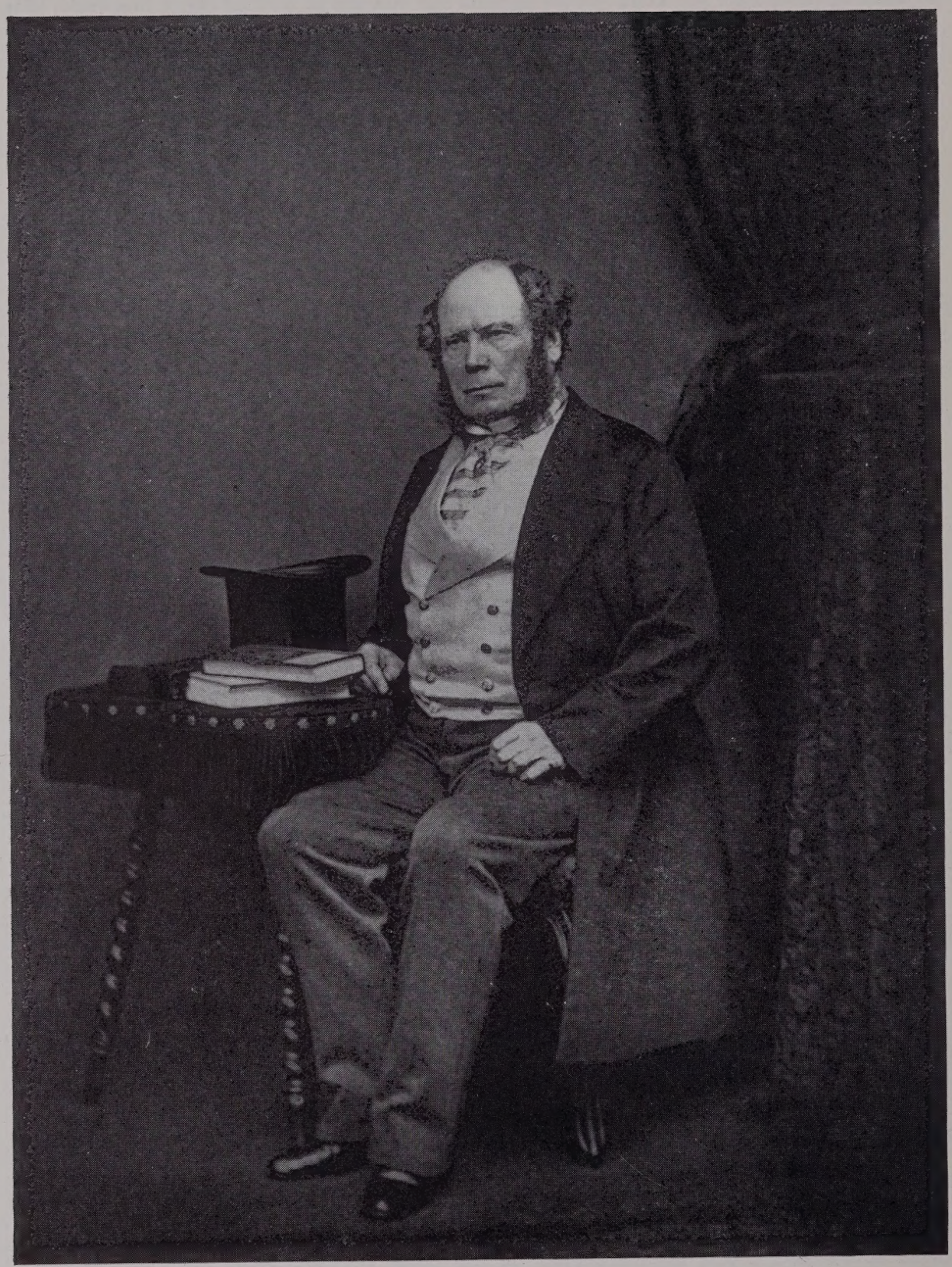


The first London Homoeopathic Hospital in Great Ormond Street, opened to patients on May 12th, 1859.

Even with 50 beds the new hospital was still inadequate to meet the demand for Homœopathic treatment, and, within only a few years, preparations were made for its extension by the purchase of three more houses. But it was not till 1893 that the foundation stone of the present hospital was laid by The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by Princess Victoria of Teck, now our beloved Queen Mary. Two years later the new hospital was opened, in July 1895, free of debt and having cost £55,868.

This was the beginning of a period of gracious interest in the Hospital on the part of various members of the Royal Family. In 1920 The Duke of York became a Patron and in 1924 President when the Patronage of the Hospital was accepted by The Prince of Wales. After the Duke of York's accession to the Throne in 1936, the Hospital was honoured by the Patronage of His Majesty, conferred in 1937 (Coronation Year). The office of President was then accepted by the Duke of Gloucester, who later became a Patron.

In 1923 Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., M.B., F.F.HOM., Senior Honorary Consulting Physician of the hospital, was appointed Physician to The Prince of Wales; in 1928 to the Queen of Norway; 1936 to Queen Mary and the Duke of York and in 1937 to H.M. King George VI.



DR. FREDERICK FOSTER QUIN

Founder of the Hospital

In 1909 the corner stone of the West Wing (called the Sir Henry Tyler Extension), was laid by Sir George Wyatt Truscott, later Lord Mayor of London, and it was opened by The Duke of Argyll on July 5th 1911. Sir Henry Tyler, whose name the new extension bears, contributed a sum of £10,000 towards the cost of the building.

Accommodation for private patients was provided for the first time in the upper floors of the new extension and when all was completed the little hospital of 25 beds in Golden Square had grown to a modern institution of 163 beds. The names of the Wards embody much of the Hospital's history:

THE HAHNEMANN WARD named in memory of the founder of the Homœopathic law — similia similibus curentur.

THE KING EDWARD VII WARD named in memory of King Edward VII.

THE QUIN WARD named in memory of Dr. Quin, the chief founder and promoter of the Hospital and who, by his will, left £10,000 in trust for its maintenance.

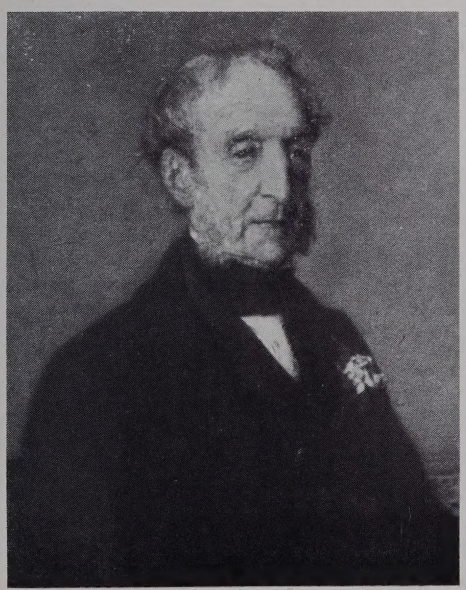
THE BAYES WARD named in memory of Dr. William Bayes through whose energy and influence a School of Homœopathy was established.

THE DYSART WARD named after the Right Hon. The Earl of Dysart, a life-long supporter of the hospital, whose contributions to the funds amounted to £13,000.

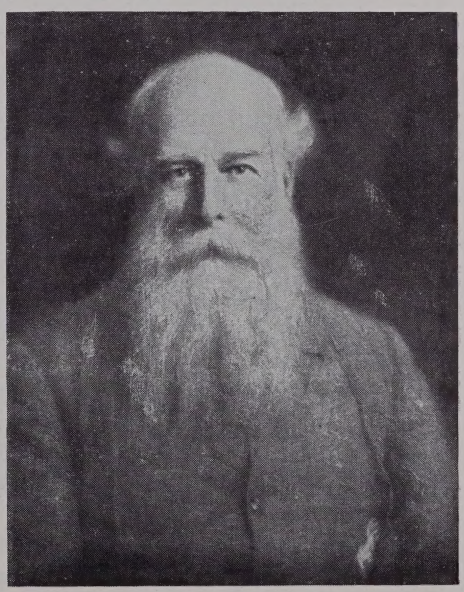
THE EBURY WARD named after The Right Hon. The Lord Ebury, who served as Chairman of the Board of Management for 30 years from 1854 to 1884.

THE DURNING WARD named in memory of Miss J. Durning Smith, whose benefactions to the funds of the Hospital amounted to £20,000.

THE BARTON WARD named after the second Treasurer of the Hospital, Mr. Nathaniel Barton.



THE RT. HON. LORD EBURY
***An early champion of Homoeopathy and Chairman of the Hospital* 1858 - 1885**



SIR HENRY TYLER
Donor of* £10,000 *towards the West Wing which bears his name

ARTHUR D. C. MacGOWAN
ESQ., M.B., F.F.HOM.
Senior Physician to the Hospital

WILLIAM LEES TEMPLETON
ESQ., M.D., F.F.HOM.
Physician and Neurologist to the Hospital and Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA WARD named by the gracious consent of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra as a commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's arrival in England.

THE RYLANDS WARD named after Mrs. Rylands of Manchester, who donated £10,000 to the funds of the Hospital.

THE VAUGHAN MORGAN WARD named in memory of Major Vaughan Morgan, Treasurer from 1875 to 1889 and Chairman from 1888 to 1892.

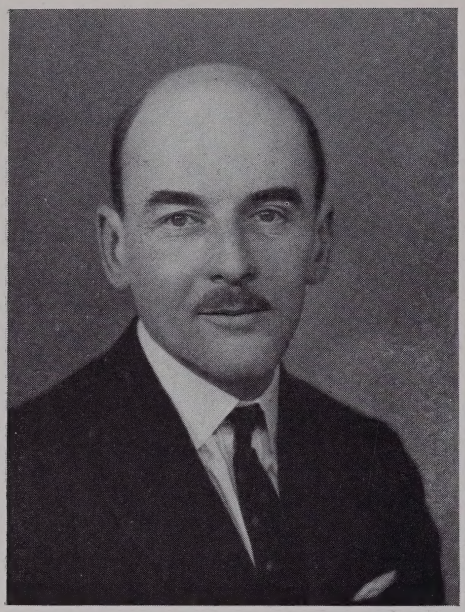
On May 23rd 1911, the Duchess of Hamilton laid the Foundation Stone of the new Nurses' Home which was occupied in April 1912. This building was later extended by the addition of a new wing, providing in all 90 bedrooms, which was opened by the Duke and Duchess of York in 1931. A year later, the main hospital building was enlarged by the provision of new wards for both adults and children and a new X-Ray Department and other improvements, increasing the total number of beds to the present complement of 200.

The Royal Charter of Incorporation was granted by Privy Council in 1928, thus crowning the achievements of the hospital.

Returning to the main stream of the hospital's history, 1911 saw the first rooms opened for private patients, and three years later, when the First World War broke out, the hospital placed at the service of the Admiralty 80 beds in which were treated over 2,000 sick and wounded personnel of the Grand Fleet from October 28th 1915 to November 13th 1919.

THE ROYAL LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

as it is today



ANTHONY CLIFTON-BROWN ESQ., T.D.

***Chairman of the Hospital Management Committee, son of the late* Edward Clifton-Brown, *Chairman of the Hospital* 1928-1944**

L. J. KNOWLES, ESQ., F.H.A. F.C.C.S.

***House Governor and Secretary Assistant Secretary* 1919 - 1933**

At the outbreak of the Second World War the hospital became an independent unit in the Emergency Medical Service for the treatment of air-raid casualties.

Severe damage was sustained from enemy bombing, resulting in the total loss of the Pathological Department and the West Wing of the Nurses' Home. The gallantry of the staff during the raids and particularly during the actual bombing of the Hospital was recognised by the award of four George Medals and one M.B.E. A complete Hospital Unit with 35 beds was established at Coombe Woodhouse, Kingston Hill, which functioned most successfully from February 1942 until May 1946.

The inauguration of the National Health Service on July 5th, 1948, saw the opening of the present new chapter in the history of the hospital. It has been graded as a single group (number 22) with its own Committee of Management, and is under the control of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Finally, in September 1948, the hospital was privileged to be called THE ROYAL LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, by which name it is now known.

Throughout its hundred years, the hospital has been served by no fewer than one hundred and fifty-nine medical officers. Quin, of course, heads the list and remained on the staff for twenty-three years until within six years of his death in 1879.

Many well known names appear in this list which is shown fully on page 21 of this History. Mention cannot be made of all, but some must be mentioned, including a few still alive and active in the cause of Homœopathy: Hugh Cameron of cholera

fame; Thomas Neatby, a name revered amongst all Homœopaths; Henry Madden; Robert Ellis Dudgeon, the inventor of the Dudgeon sphygmograph in use to this day; Henry Wheeler; Thomas Burwood; Washington Epps; Galley Blackley; Dyce Brown; Robert Cooper; Richard Hughes; Stanley Wilde; John Henry Clarke, the Editor of the famous Dictionary; Byres Moir; Knox-Shaw; Edwin Neatby; Thomas Skinner; George Burford; Dudley Wright; David MacNish; Giles Goldsbrough; T. G. Stonham; John Robertson Day, founder of the Children's Homœopathic Dispensary; Spencer Cox; Leopold Rowse; Austin Reynolds; Col. Deane; Miller Neatby; James Eadie; Granville Hey; Charles Wheeler, author of *The Principles and Practice of Homœopathy,* and other books; J. C. Powell; John Weir; Fergie Woods; Hall-Smith; Margaret Tyler, who in 1908 founded the Tyler Scholarship for post graduate teaching of Homœopathy. She was Editor of *Homœopathy* and compiler of the correspondence course on Homœopathy; D. M. Borland, W. W. Rorke, Agnes Moncrieff, and so one might go on.

Nor should one forget those devoted servants of the hospital, Mr. George Alfred Cross, Secretary from 1875 to 1904, Mr. E. A. Attwood, Secretary from 1904 to 1933, that Matriarch of Matrons, Miss Marion Brew, Lady Superintendent from 1875 to 1906 and Pioneer of the training of Nurses for patients in their own homes, Sisters Marion Rumball and Olive Batty, who founded a Children's Sanatorium at Holt; Jessie Wallis, Mary Watkinson, May Edgar, Lilian Sursham, Frances Hicks, all of whom served the hospital for more than thirty years and the rest of that devoted band of women to whom the Homœopathic Hospital was everything. There never were and never could be better nurses. Nursing was to them no career, no mere means of occupation. It was their life.

The history of the Homœopathic Hospital is indeed, the history of its staff, many of whom served it during a period when, to be a Homœopathic Physician meant ostracism by the members of the Profession. That it has existed for one hundred years is due to these men and to them alone. To-day, absorbed by the State into the National Health Service, there is little need to fear for its existence as a hospital, but whether it retains its distinctive position as the centre in this country of Homœopathy depends upon its medical staff, to whom the torch has been handed down from those who lived and died that this gift to mankind should continue to be available to all those who desire it.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN

The Story of Homoeopathy

THE principles of Homœopathy were first enunciated in 1796 by Samuel Hahnemann, who enjoyed an international reputation as physician, scholar and chemist.

While engaged in translating the book of the day, Cullen's *Materia Medica,* he found himself in disagreement with the author regarding the action of quinine. Testing the drug on himself, he found that it produced symptoms of ague, for which it was the recently-introduced cure. To his penetrating mind it seemed possible that here was something wholly new: a law of drug action such as he was urgently seeking. In rapid succession he tested remedy after remedy to find always the same result—that the same drugs which create certain symptoms can also cure them. The phrase which he adopted and proved true by research, "Similia similibus curentur" ("Let like be treated by likes") is the fundamental principle of the whole science of Homœopathy.

Guided by this law of healing, he at first prescribed substantial doses, which often evoked severe initial aggravation of the symptoms, even when ultimate results were good. To obviate this, he diluted them, but in an orderly fashion of his own, only to find not diminished but enhanced medicinal power. This was only, of course, where the medicine was used homœopathically—to cure what it could cause. Infinitesimally attenuated, any poisonous properties of the drug were lost, together with their substance, nothing remaining but pure curative energy. Thus dilutions became for him potencies; and potentization was his second great discovery.

Scientists of his day, unconscious of the immense potentialities of the infinitely little, on which to-day we greatly rely, had nothing but ridicule for the innovator. It will be noticed in the history of THE ROYAL LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL that this ridicule turned in some quarters to active and malicious opposition, when an attempt was made to keep out of the public eye the astonishing success achieved by Homœopathy in the London Cholera epidemic of 1854. But the world has moved on and present-day knowledge has justified him. Scientific and medical thought is now laregly concerned with the resistant powers within the body and with those forms of treatment which cause these resistant powers to be exerted in combating disease. This was the basic principle on which Hahnemann was working a century and a half ago. The purpose of his Homœopathic administration of drugs was to excite physical resistance and enable the system to defeat in a natural manner the germs of disease.

His three great works, *Materia Medica Pura, Organon of the Art of Healing,* and *Chronic Diseases,* testify to the profundity of his scholarship and the correctness of his observations.

Only recently has it been realized that these findings by Hahnemann and his followers, based on actual experience, are being confirmed by some of the most modern developments of medical thought; while the importance he attached to mental symptoms and to the effect of drugs on the mind proves him to have been a pioneer in medical psychology.

Homœopaths have never conducted experiments on animals or sick human beings. Their remedies have been tested on healthy men and women—many of them doctors—who volunteered for the work.

The Science of Homoeopathy

HOMŒOPATHY is a branch of medical science which concerns itself solely with the discovery, the testing, the recording, the preparation and the administration of medicines after a manner of its own. It demands a competent knowledge of all other subjects included in the term "medicine": anatomy and morbid anatomy, physiology and pathology, bacteriology, chemistry, and diagnosis.

It contends that there exists nothing in nature subversive to health that cannot also be used to cure, but to cure only that which it can cause. The name Homœopathy (from the Greek, *"homios,"* similar, and *"pathos,"* suffering) expresses its basic principle, "the curing of likes by likes."

The use of minute doses is a necessary corollary of this principle. Indeed, the great power of the infinitely little, and the opposite action of large and small doses are now demonstrated by vitamins, colloids, light and electrical treatments, by X-Ray therapy and radium.

Homœopathy shows that substances which for centuries had been considered inert (being in their pure state insoluble), may become therapeutically invaluable by means of a process which owes its discovery to Hahnemann, namely triturations. For example, gold, silica, carbon, graphite, after three triturations (each time one grain ground up for an hour with 99 grains of milk-sugar) are rendered soluble in alcohol or water, and thus available for important curative work. Homœopathy not only assesses but enormously increases the value of drugs by its preparation and exact method of prescribing.

But how can a drug which produces the symptoms of a disease be also the instrument of its cure? The reason in part may be found in the opposite effect of large and small doses.

Their opposite effect on cell life was independently demonstrated by a scientist named Arndt, experimenting with yeast and arsenic. He found that, while large doses of the poison destroyed life, and smaller doses arrested its activities, yet very small doses actually stimulated the growth of the cells. Thus he showed, in a simple organism, what Hahnemann had discovered in regard to the more complex organisms of the human body. These findings of Hahnemann and Arndt have, quite recently, been confirmed by the work of the Indian scientist, Sir Jagadis Bose. As Hahnemann showed, by subdivision and dilution a drug may be transformed into a very powerful agent, which, when applied homœopathically, can stimulate the cells of the body in their fight against disease.

Down the years the followers of Hahnemann have stressed the individuality of the personality of every man. To them the make-up of the individual not only physically, but mentally and emotionally in relation to his environment, has been of vital importance in making a prescription. To them the soil wherein the infection develops is of the greater importance, for the more resistant the soil the less the damage caused by the invader. Thus has been anticipated for many years the doctrine of Constitutional Medicine now appearing by gradual evolution in the great teaching centres of our country.

Homoeopathic Medicines. Their Preparation and Potentisation

THE practice of Homœopathic pharmacy is a specialisation many of whose refinements are but dimly recognised by those pharmacists and others who have not made a special study of the subject.

Before he embarks on the preparation of the drug, the pharmacist has to establish in all instances that the substances he employs conform exactly with those specified for and utilised in the provings. This is not always an easy task, for the substances used in Hahnemann's time may well differ in some respects from those having the same nomenclature to-day.

Then the wide range of drugs of all types available to the Homœopathic physician demand much experience as regards manipulation. Homœopathic drugs are derived from many sources, from bee stings to arsenic and their sources range from the Arctic Circle to Australia, and each has different characteristics which demand individual treatment before one can say one has prepared the initial or "mother" substance.

Having reached this stage, the pharmacist can undertake the process of potentisation. This is the process of diluting the drug down in proportions of one in ten or one in a hundred (for decimal and centesimal potencies respectively) with succussion, i.e., vigorous shaking, at each stage. Thus, by taking one drop of mother tincture and adding it to nine drops of an inert liquid with vigorous succussion, we have the 1x potency; one drop of 1x added to nine drops of diluent with succussion gives the 2x potency and so on. Should centesimal potencies be required, the dilution is one drop of drug to 99 drops of diluting medium. Thus the 30th centesimal potency means that the original substance has been diluted down one in 100 thirty times, with succussion at each stage.

The process must be different if the original substance is one of the " insolubles." Here the lower potencies must be prepared by the process of trituration to reduce it to such a finely divided state that by the time the 6x (or 3e) is reached the particles will remain in suspension as colloids, and may thereafter by regarded as soluble, being then accorded the same treatment as the liquid drugs.

Once prepared, the medicines require special handling and storage conditions. The absence of all contaminating and nullifying influences such as strong odours, exposure to other potencies and bulk dispensing should be avoided. The necessity for so many precautions in preparation and storage is all the more desirable because no adequate method for pre-testing the efficacy of homœopathic remedies is yet readily available, and clinical evidence may be a little late for its conclusions as to the efficacy of the medicine to have any value.

The only other guarantee of efficacy is that no possible safeguard is overlooked. Working " to the book " is not sufficient in homœopathic pharmacy, for the only standard available is the integrity and conscientiousness of the pharmacist himself.

The Training of a Doctor in Homoeopathy

THE study of Homœopathy in this country as in most, is a postgraduate one for every homœopathic physician must first become qualified in ordinary medicine, and his name must appear in the medical register.

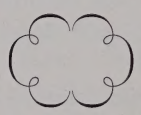
This means that after the normal qualifying course in medicine he must undergo a further period of at least twelve months' training in Homœopathy, and in Britain the chief teaching centre is in THE ROYAL LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, where a School of Homœopathy has existed since 1877.

Lectures are given on the Theory and Practice of Homœopathy, and clinical tutorial classes are held in the Outpatients' Department for the teaching of the application of Homœopathy. The postgraduate students also attend the ward rounds, and so can follow up the treatment of patients in the hospital.

The curriculum is arranged by a Committee of Education in accordance with the standard demanded by the Faculty of Homœopathy, formerly The British Homœopathic Society, which was established in 1844. The Faculty of Homœopathy is the body governing education in Homœopathy; it holds examinations and grants the Diplomas of Membership (M.F.HOM.) and Fellowship (F.F.HOM.).

Possession of the Diploma of the Faculty of Homœopathy means, therefore, that the postgraduate has undergone a further period of training and has by examination satisfied the requirements of the examining body set up by the Faculty of Homœopathy.

Facilities are available in the hospital for the doctor who, after qualifying, wishes to obtain further experience. He may become a resident medical officer, or a clinical assistant in the Out-patients' Department and later may join the staff.



Homoeopathic Research

WHILST the eventual proof of the action of homœopathic remedies lies in clinical results of treatment, it is a matter of extreme importance and urgency to support research work which has a bearing on the nature and action of the special remedies used in Homœopathy. The modern doctor demands proof, which can be supported by laboratory research or instrumental recording, of changes occurring in patients as a result of homœopathic treatment.

Over a number of years the Boyd Medical Research Trust, Glasgow, has been conducting such research, for example, bio-physical methods of registering the activity of homœopathic remedies and detecting the response of patients to them, methods which involve intricate and delicate apparatus for recording human radiation and electrical changes in the human body.

One team is engaged in detecting and measuring minute vibrations connected with the action of the heart, with a view to registering changes produced during homœopathic treatment. In another section bio-chemical investigations are being carried out which are definitely demonstrating the active properties of the lower potencies of homœopathy.

In the field of bacteriology, Paterson, following upon the pioneer work of Wheeler and Bach, has demonstrated changes in the flora of the bowel after the administration of homœopathic potencies.

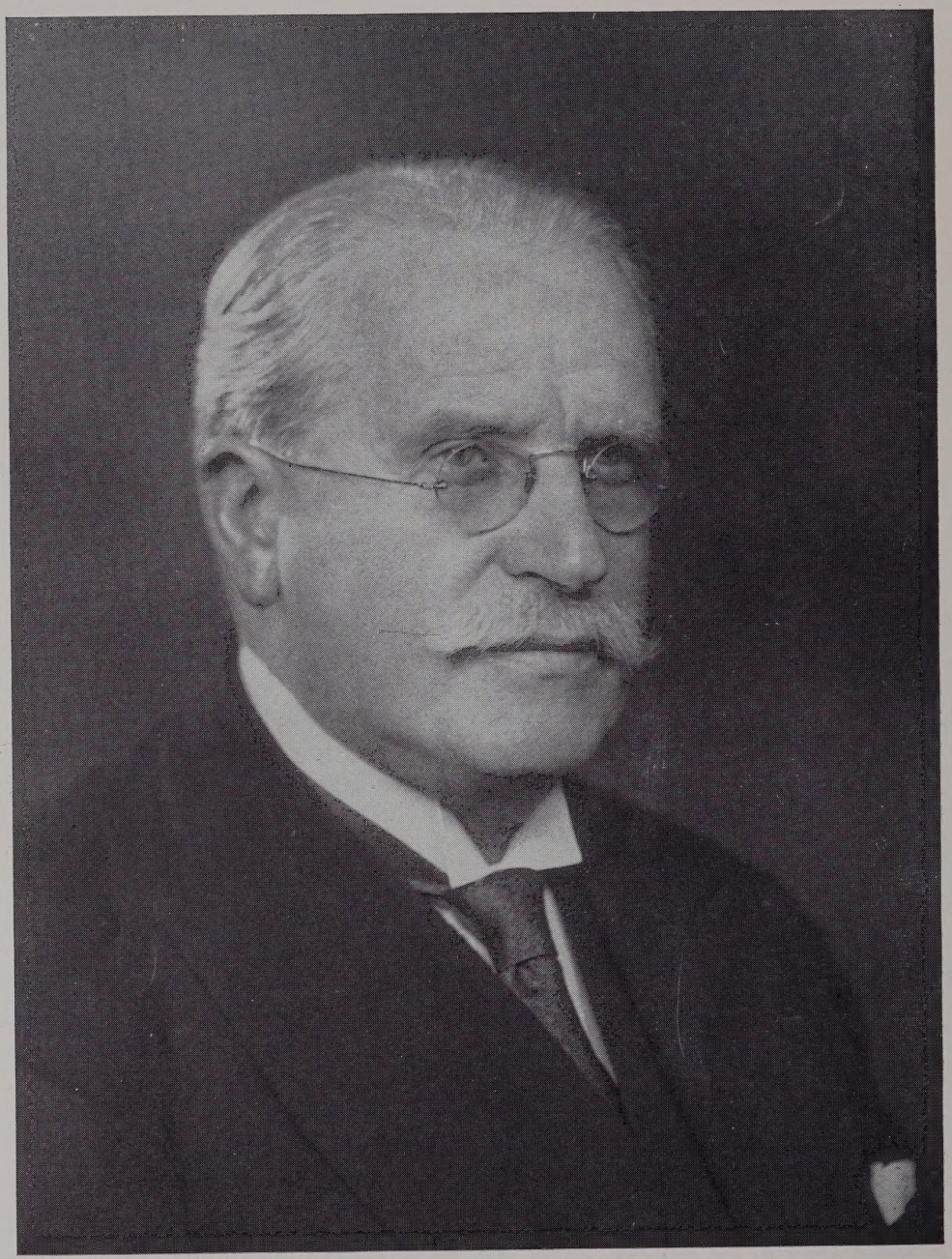
Provings* are the life blood of Homœopathy and form the basis of its Materia Medica, and it is incumbent upon all Homœopaths, as part of their heritage, to continue proving new drugs. Already under the auspices of the Faculty of Homœopathy, in conjunction with the International Homœopathic League, provings of Cadmium Metallicum and of Alloxan have been made during the years 1948/9 in various countries. The expenses of both provings in this country have been met by the Homœopathic Research and Educational Trust which, due to the enthusiasm of Mr. Bridges Webb, came into existence in 1948.

One of the aims of the Trust is to found a permanent Provings Unit, which is only possible if a continuous supply of provers can be assured. THE ROYAL LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, the home of the Faculty of Homœopathy, is the ideal centre for such research, and it is hoped that all those interested in the spread of Homœopathy will register their names with the Secretary of the Hospital, who is also the Secretary of the Trust, as being willing to act as provers.

The National Health Service, whilst providing the day to day finances of the hospital, is not concerned either with Homœopathic Education or Research, and these must therefore be carried on by voluntary means. This is one of the objects for which the Homœopathic Research and Educational Trust has been established, and it therefore looks to all supporters of the cause of Homœopathy and, particularly to those who have benefited from it, for financial aid so that the necessary research and training may continue and so spread this form of medical treatment amongst an ever widening section of the community.

*Provings are the symptoms produced by administering drugs to healthy human beings and form the basis of the whole Homœopathic Materia Medica.

†Some details about the Homœopathic Educational and Research Trust are given overleaf.



SIR JOHN WEIR G.C.V.O., M.B., F.F.HOM.

Physician to The King and to Queen Mary, and Senior Hon. Consulting Physician to the Hospital

The Homoeopathic Research and Educational Trust

ALTHOUGH the Minister of Health has given assurances that under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the practice of Homœopathy will be recognised in approved schemes of hospital service, the continuation of homœopathic research, education and practice will become the responsibility of persons having an interest in homœopathic science and its development in the new administration under the National Health Service Act. This Trust has therefore been established for this purpose and the fulfilment of the following objects :—

(1) To raise, maintain and manage a Trust Fund the capital of which (whatever the amount of the Trust Fund for the time being) may be used by the Council for the advancement of the teaching and practice of Homœopathy and for research in matters relating to Homœopathy in any part of the world and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) to promote the advancement of Homœopathy and research in connection therewith in co-operation with Medical Schools and other allied sciences and practice or otherwise so as to secure the greatest benefit to the community.

(2) To make grants to student bodies at Medical Schools and Institutions and at Universities recognised by the Council as giving education in Homœopathy for the purpose of furthering advancement of the teaching and practice of Homœopathy.

(3) To undertake and execute any trusts which may be conducive to the objects of the Trust.

(4) To do all such other things as are likely to lead to an advance in Homœopathic education, teaching and knowledge.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

Patron of the Hospital and of the Homoeopathic Research and Educational Trust

The Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital

PAST AND PRESENT PATRONS, PRESIDENTS, TREASURERS AND CHAIRMEN

PATRONS:

1850—1888.	H.R.H. The DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.
1850—1898.	The DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.
1889—1897.	H.R.H. The PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE, DUCHESS OF TECK.
1904—1917.	H.S.H. The DUKE OF TECK, K.C.V.O.
1918—1927.	The MARQUIS OF CAMBRIDGE, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
1920—1924.	H.R.H. The DUKE OF YORK, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.
1925—1936.	H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc.
1936—1937.	H.R.H. The DUKE OF YORK, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.
1937.	HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI.
1948.	H.R.H. The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.

PRESIDENTS:

1854—1881.	The EARL OF WILTON G.C.H.
1850—1854.	Field-Marshal The MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, K.G., G.C.B.
1882—1885.	The EARL CAIRNS, P.C.
1886—1893.	The LORD EBURY.
1895—1914.	The EARL OF WEMYSS & MARCH.
1915—1916.	The EARL GREY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
1919—1924.	Major-General LORD CHEYLESMORE, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
1925—1936.	H.R.H. The DUKE OF YORK, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.
1937—1948.	H.R.H. The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.

TREASURERS:

1850—1854.	Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart.
1855—1858.	NATHANIEL BARTON, Esq.
1859—1880.	H. ROSHER, Esq.
1877—1880.	Captain WILLIAM VAUGHAN MORGAN.
1881—1892.	Major WILLIAM VAUGHAN MORGAN.
1895—1897.	The VISCOUNT EMLYN.
1898—1910.	The EARL CAWDOR.
1911—1937.	The EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, K.P., P.C.
1945—1948.	Sir CLARENCE T. A. SADD, C.B.E., J.P., D.L.

CHAIRMEN:

1850—1853.	CULLING CHARLES SMITH, Esq.
1854—1857.	The Right Hon. LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR.
1858—1885.	The Right Hon. LORD EBURY.
1886—1892.	Major WILLIAM VAUGHAN MORGAN.
1893—1914.	J. PAKENHAM STILWELL, Esq., J.P.
1915—1928.	R. HENRYSON CAIRD, Esq., J.P.
1929—1944.	EDWARD CLIFTON-BROWN, Esq., J.P.
1945—1948.	RUPERT COLOMB, Esq., C.B. (Acting).
1948.	ANTHONY G. CLIFTON-BROWN, Esq., T.D.

LIST OF HONORARY MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICERS SINCE THE FOUNDATION OF THE HOSPITAL IN 1849, INCLUDING PRESENT STAFF

	Year of Appointment	Year of Resignation or Death and Present Appointment
Quin, Frederick Foster, M.D.	1850	1873
Massol, Victor, M.D.	1850	1853
Partridge, S. T., M.D.	1850	1858
Hamilton, Edward, M.D.	1850	1865
Reynolds, Henry, M.R.C.S., M.S.A.	1850	1853
Yeldham, Stephen, M.R.C.S.	1850	1884
Mackern, Thomas, M.D., M.R.C.S.	1850	1856
Leadam, Thomas Robinson, M.D., M.R.C.S.	1850	1873
Young, J. G., M.R.C.S.	1850	1851
Wielobycki, Severen, M.D.	1851	1857
Russell, J. Rutherford, M.D.	1852	1856
Hill, John Hutton, L.R.C.P.	1852	1856
Wyld, George, M.D.	1852	1860
Baikie, Robert, M.D., M.R.C.S.	1852	1854
Cameron, Hugh, M.R.C.S.	1852	1858
Smith, Daniel, M.R.C.S.	1852	1858
Edwards, A. C., M.R.C.S.	1852	1858
Morgan, William, M.D., M.R.C.S.	1852	1857
Searle, Henry, M.R.C.S.	1852	1853
Bell, Vernon, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.M.(EDIN.)	1855	1857
Ayerst, William E., M.R.C.S.	1856	1864
McKechnie, John Hamilton, M.D.	1857	1886
Waugh, John M., M.D., M.R.C.S.	1857	1862
Drury, William Vallancey, M.D.	1858	1877
Markwick, Alfred, M.D., F.R.C.S.	1866	1868
Watts, W. H., M.R.C.S.	1859	1868
Dixon, Jacob, L.S.A.	1860	1870
Neatby, Thomas, M.D.	1863	1866
Tate, Robert Stack, M.R.C.S.	1863	1868
Robinson, Henry W., M.R.C.S.	1864	1865
Watson, Charles G., M.R.C.S.	1864	1871
Jones, A. O., M.D., M.R.C.S.	1865	1869
Hughes, James Vaughan, M.D.	1867	1875
Andrew, Miller, M.D.	1868	1869
Jones, James, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	1868	1878
Hale, Robert Douglas, M.D., M.R.C.S.	1869	1876
Madden, Henry Ridewood, M.D., L.R.C.S.	1869	1871
Moore, G., M.D., L.R.C.P.	1869	1869
Dudgeon, Robert Ellis, M.D., L.R.C.S.	1869	1871
Bayes, William, M.D., M.R.C.S., EXT.L.R.C.P.	1870	1872
Wheeler, Henry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1870	1875
Stephens, S. Saunders, M.R.C.S., L.M.	1870	1871
Burwood, Thomas Wesley, L.R.C.P., L.K.Q.C.P.	1872	1875
Ryan, John, M.D., LLD., L.R.C.S.	1872	1875
Epps, Washington, L.R.C.P., L.M., M.R.C.S.	1872	1912
Blackley, John Galley, M.B., M.R.C.S.	1872	1919
Wardale, J. A. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.	1873	1875
Carfrae, George Mann, M.D.	1874	1892
Matheson, Duncan, L.F.P.S.G., L.R.C.P.(EDIN.)	1874	1875
Buck, Alfred Henry, M.D.	1875	1882
Alshorn, Adolphus Hahnemann, M.D.	1875	1877
Brown, David Dyce, M.A., M.D.	1876	1883
Wood, Henry Thorold, M.R.C.S.E.	1876	1884
Cooper, Robert Thos., B.A., M.D., C.M.	1876	1895
Hughes, Richard, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	1877	1880
Lade, George, M.D.	1877	1878
Tuckey, Charles Lloyd, M.B., C.M.	1878	1884
Wilde, F. G. Stanley, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.	1878	1880
Burnett, James Compton, M.D.	1880	1881

	Year of Appointment	Year of Resignation or Death and Present Appointment
Sandberg, Arthur Gregory, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	1880	1882
Noble, James Black, M.R.C.S.	1880	1882
Clarke, John Henry, M.D.	1881	1931
Anderson, Alexander Penrose Torry, M.D., C.M.	1881	1886
Moir, Byres, M.D.	1882	1928
Lang, Henry Charles	1884	1885
Marsh, T. C., M.R.C.S.	1884	1900
Renner, Charles, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1886	1888
Knox-Shaw, Charles Thos., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1887	1939
Day, John Roberson, M.D.	1887	1910
Neatby, Edwin Awdas, M.D.	1887	1933
Skinner, Thomas, M.D.	1890	1891
Molson, John Cavendish, M.D.	1890	1900
Burford, George Henry, M.B.	1889	1937
Wright, Dudley D'Auvergne, F.R.C.S.	1891	1948
MacNish, David, M.A., M.D.	1895	1913
Goldsborough, Giles Forward, M.D.	1895	1933
Johnstone, James, B.A., F.R.C.S.	1895	1936
Smith, Gerard, M.R.C.S.	1896	1900
Stonham, Thomas George, M.D.	1896	1904
Cox, William Spencer, M.D.	1897	1911
†Rowse, Edward Leopold, M.D.	1897	1900
Lambert, James Rudolf Paul, M.D.	1897	1906
Green, Vincent, M.D.	1898	*5
Reid, A. Lestock, M.R.C.S.	1900	1901
Ashton, James Thornhill, M.B.	1900	1907
Hill, Wilfred Grantham, M.D.	1901	1906
Searson, James, M.D.	1901	1910
Reynolds, Austin E., M.R.C.S.	1901	1904
Beale, Arthur Arnold, M.B.	1902	1905
Ross, Percy Alexander, M.R.C.S.	1903	1905
Deane, H. E., M.R.C.S.	1904	1918
†Neatby, Thomas Miller, M.A., M.D.	1904	1924
Alexander, Archibald Spiers, M.D.	1905	1929
Eadie, James, F.R.C.S., M.B., F.F.HOM.	1906	*2
Ham, Charles Edward, M.D.	1906	1907
Hey, Clarence Granville, M.B.	1906	1941
Wheeler, Charles Edwin, M.D.	1906	1947
Lewin, Octavia Margaret Sophia, M.D., B.S , M.F.HOM.	1907	1918
Powell, Josiah Cecil, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.F.HOM.	1908	*4
McCulloch, Henry D., M.B.	1908	1910
Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.B., F.F.HOM.	1910	*1
Woods, Harold Fergie, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.HOM.	1910	*7
Purdom, W. Percy, M.D., M.B., B.SC.	1910	1917
Williams, Chisholm, F.R.C.S.	1910	1919
Hall-Smith, Percy, M.A., M.D., F.F.HOM.	1911	*1
Tyler, Margaret Lucy, M.D.	1913	1943
Cunningham, Andrew Tocher, M.C., M.B., M.F.HOM.	1913	*16
†Rowse, Edward Leopold, M.D.	1913	1923
Iredell, Ethel F., M.D.	1914	1918
Borland, Douglas Morris, M.B., F.F.HOM.	1914	*1
Roth, Paul Bernard, F.R.C.S.	1918	1929
Kyle, Robert, M.B.	1919	1933
Eccles, Charles H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1919	1922
Ambrose, Alexander, B.A., M.D.	1919	1921
Rorke, William Wilson, M.B., F.F.HOM.	1920	*6
Ellwood, Victor Thomas, M.A., M.D.	1920	1929
Pearson, Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.F.HOM.	1920	*4
MacGowan, Arthur D. C., M.B., F.F.HOM.	1921	*9
Hughes, David Morgan, F.R.C.S.	1921	*2
Bowie, Albert William, M.B.	1921	1933
Eccles, Charles Yarrow, M.B., M.F.HOM.	1922	1924

For Footnotes see next page.

HONORARY MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICERS—*continued*

	Year of Appointment	Year of Resignation or Death and Present Appointment
Kenyon, James Douglas, B.SC., M.B., F.F.HOM.	1923	*9
Rishworth, James Maud, M.B., M.F.HOM.	1923	1946
Burnham, Cecil, F.R.C.S.	1923	*2
Bell, John William, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.	1823	*3
†Quinton, Percival G., M.D., B.S.	1923	1926
Benjamin, Alva, M.B., CH.M., F.F.HOM.	1924	*8
McCrae, William Ritchie, M.B., F.F.HOM.	1924	*9
Hall, Edith May, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.	1926	*12
Templeton, William Lees, M.D.	1927	9 & 10
Robinson, Maurice, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.	1928	1935
Blackie, Margery Grace, M.D., B.SC., F.F.HOM.	1929	*9
Barry, Geraldine, M.S., F.R.C.S.	1929	*15
Applin, Horace William, M.B., M.S., D.O.M.S.	1929	*18
Banks, Helena F., M.B., M.F.HOM.	1931	*9
Miller, W. B. Douglas, M.B., CH.B.	1931	1945
Neatby, Thomas Miller, M.A., M.D.	1932	1944
Quinton, Percival G., M.D., B.S., F.F.HOM.	1932	*9
Gordon, David Shaw, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.	1933	1937
Moncrieff, Agnes, M.B., F.F.HOM.	1933	1948
MacKillop, James Campbell, M.B., M.F.HOM.	1933	*9
O'Donoghue, Richard John L., D.S.O., M.A., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.M.R.E.	1933	*21
Rowse, Edward Leopold, M.D.	1934	1935
Smyth, Michael, M.CH., F.R.C.S.	1935	*15
Kellner, Andrew, L.M.S.S.A., M.D. (LEIPZIG), M.F.HOM.	1936	*9
Moore, Jocelyn, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.	1936	1946
Dodd, Harold, CH.M., F.R.C.S.	1936	*15
Power, Stephen, M.S., F.R.C.S.	1936	*15
Scoular, L. G., M.D., D.O.M.S.	1936	*18
Tucker, W. Eldon, M.B.E., M.A., F.R.C.S.	1937	*19
Nicholson, B. Clive, M.A., M.D., M.F.HOM.	1937	1940
Priestman, Kathleen G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.F.HOM.	1939	*14
Cowan, Horatio Alexander, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.	1946	1947
Clyne, D. G. Wilson, M.A., B.M., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.	1946	*13
Foubister, Donald M., B.SC., M.B., D.C.H., F.F.HOM.	1946	*14
Musgrove, John, M.S., M.B., B.S.	1947	*17
Cutner, Philip Norman, F.R.C.S., M.B.	1948	*20
Hamilton, James, M.B., F.F.HOM.	1948	*11
Gibson, Douglas M., M.B., F.R.C.S., M.F.HOM.	1948	*11
Twentyman, Llewellyn R., M.B., M.F.HOM.	1948	*11

*Present Medical and Surgical Staff.

WELLCOME LIBRARY INSTITUTE

1, Con.Phys.; 2, Con. Surg.; 3, Con.Gynæcologist; 4, Con.Ophthalmologist; 5, Con.Surg. for Dis. of Throat, Nose and Ear; 6, Con.Neurologist; 7, Con.Pediatrician; 8, Con.Dermatologist; 9, Phys.; 10, Neurologist; 11, Asst.Phys.; 12, Gynæcologist; 13, Asst. Gynæcologist; 14, Asst.-Pediatrician; 15, Surg.; 16, Surg. for Dis. of Throat, Nose and Ear; 17, Asst.Surg. for Dis. of Throat, Nose and Ear; 18, Ophthalmologist; 19, Orthopædic Surg.; 20, Asst.Orthopædic Surg.; 21, Radiologist.

Printed in Great Britain by
Maxwell, Love & Co. Ltd.,
Bradley's Buildings,
White Lion Street, N.1.